

The Saigon Daily Press.

No 4597 號七百五十四號

日三月三日申王治同

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1872.

大英四月十三日香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 19, GRELON, Brit. str., 1,012, J. C. Babot, Swatow April 18th, General P. & O. Co.
April 19, UNITED SERVICE, Brit. str., 1,125, Roper, Saigon April 13th, 14,000 piculs Rice—DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.
April 19, GLENNSIDE, Brit. br., 352, Watts, Cardiff Oct. 11th, Singapore March 9th, Coals—STANES & Co.
April 19, EDMOND GRESSE, Frn. br., 300, P. Picard, Saigon April 1st, 7,500 piculs Rice—LANDESTEIN & Co.

Departures.

April 19, LY-KE-MUN, for Saigon.
April 19, H. M. S. TEAZE, for Japan.
April 19, MOYIAN, str., for Bangkok.
April 19, INDIA, for San Francisco.
April 19, OSCAR, for Tientsin.
April 19, SCHIEDER, for Taiwan.
April 19, JANE WOODBURN, for Saigon.
April 19, MATCHLESS, for Takao.
April 19, CHINA, str., for Shanghai.
April 19, STONEHOUSE, for Manila.
April 19, INGEBRIT, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
APRIL 19TH.
Yellong, str., for Swatow.
Boys, for Saigon.
Picids, for Saigon.
Perks, for Saigon.
Inwards, for Saigon.
Ulysses, str., for Shanghai.
Stockhouse, for Manila.
China, str., for Shanghai.
Stephante, for Saigon.

Passengers.

For Grelon, from Swatow.—
For Grelon, from Yokohama.—
Mr. Kirby, for United Service, from Saigon, 46 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship "Grelon" reports left Swatow on the 18th April, had fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship "United Service" reports left Saigon on the 13th April, had strong N.E. gales and heavy sea throughout the passage.

The French steamer "Edmond Gresse" reports left Saigon on the 1st April, had moderate Easterly winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British barque "Glenyside" reports left Cardiff on the 11th October, Singapore on the 9th March, from the latter port had light N. Easterly winds and calms the first part of the passage, the last four days strong N.E. winds to arrival.

Auction Sale To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Sundry Articles.

COMMERCIAL BILLIARD
AND
REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Open from 1 o'clock to 2.30 P.M.
J. R. WHITE.

At 650 Hongkong, 8th April, 1872.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a passage Home to England, for a term of time, to a Lady on Board. Address X. Y. Z., Daily Press office, 189 Hongkong, 13th April, 1872.

WANTED,
A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office, or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as Book-keeper, writes a good hand, and can undertake correspondence on business matters.

Apply to E. V. O., care of the Editor of the Daily Press, 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

FOR SALE,

W. SCHMIDT & Co. have received by late credit—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drugs—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager, Office of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East, 1st Floor, 1st February, 1872.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET,
(Red Seal).

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for \$24.

G. DUBOST & Co.
3m 568 Hongkong, 25th March, 1872.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.

SHERRY . . . 2 "

PORT . . . 1 "

OLARET . . . 1 "

BISLEY & Co.

FOR SALE,

Jud landed, ex "Discourse," via Hamburg.

SMALL Invoice of Teo-McNab's

Aromatic Angostura BITTERS, parti-

cularly adapted and appropriate for Tropical climates, and is recommended for its aroma and tonic qualities.

Apply to MARQUES & Co.

Queen's Road.

At 379 Hongkong, 26th February, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE, DISPENSING CHEMIST.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,

YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.

SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can have orders at the Store of Messrs. BEADOBAL & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G. immediate account of their arrival.

If 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

VARNUM D. COLLINS'S DENTIST.

7, ARRINTHAT ROAD,

HONGKONG.

If 231 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1872.

MANILA.

F. R. ENGLISH HOTEL

BRINDO NO. 37.

This Hotel has been thoroughly renovated,

and is now open for families and gentle-
men desiring first class accommodation.

A fine Billiard Table is connected with the

House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.

All Languages spoken.

EDWARD VERRILL,

Proprietor.

Manila, February 10th, 1872.

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL—\$2,500,000, in 25,000

Shares of \$100 each;

Rs. 25 per Share payable on depositment,

and the remainder in such sums and

at such times as the Directors may

determine, but so that at least three

months' notice shall be given of every

call:

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

Rs. 5,000,000.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Messrs. W. PUSTA & Co.

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Messrs. FRANCOIS HORNBACH & Co.

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Messrs. CLOUGH & Co.

C. J. KING, Esq.

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Messrs. LIDDELL & Co.

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Messrs. THOMAS BROTHERS & Co.

D. REID, Esq.

Messrs. REID & Co.

Standing Counsel.

R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

SECRETARY TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

JAMES GILPINN, Esq.

NOTICE.

The Chronicals and Directory for 1872,
NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872," will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.
(designed expressly for this Work):

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and the

THE COAST OF CHINA:
Besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way a valuable Public, Mercantile, and General Officer.

The Directory will be published in two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the List of Residents, Post Directories, Maps, &c., at \$4.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Saturation.....Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Anony.....Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO.

Furness.....WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO.

Hawkins.....HAWKINS & CO.

Ningpo.....KELLY & CO., Shanghai.

Shanghai.....KELLY & CO.

Hankow.....HALL & HOLTZ & KELLY.

River Ports.....HALL & HOLTZ & KELLY.

Canton.....HALL & HOLTZ & KELLY.

Nanking.....HALL & HOLTZ & KELLY.

Tientsin.....HALL & HOLTZ & KELLY.

Peking.....HALL & HOLTZ & KELLY.

Nanking.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.

Hongkong.....THE TRADING CO.

Yunnan.....MESSRS. LINDEN & CO.

Singapore.....MESSRS. J. DE LOVRE & CO.

Singapore.....Straits Times Office.

London.....Mr. F. ALICE, Clement's Lane.

.....Messrs. THÜRNER & CO.

San Francisco, M.C.L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants Exchange.

New York.....Messrs. S.M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37, Park Row.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office on Friday morning at 10:05, and the last messenger left the office at 10:25.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 20TH, 1872.

ATTENTION was some time ago called to a matter, which, as it has since been allowed to sleep, seems not unlikely to be altogether forgotten unless some notice be taken of it; and we, therefore, think it desirable to say a few words upon the subject.

It will be recollectcd that certain letters were addressed to ANDREW MOSS, one of the defendants in the recent conspiracy case, were detained by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr. BARRETT, acting (in the absence of Mr. MITCHELL) under a warrant from the Inspector-Governor. The matter was alluded to in the course of the conspiracy prosecution, but we refrained from specially noticing it, as it was understood that legal proceedings might result from it; but as so long a time has now elapsed, we presume this idea has been abandoned, and we, therefore, see no impropriety in speaking upon the subject, especially as we shall confine our remarks to its most general bearing, so as to avoid all possibility of prejudicing any ulterior proceedings that may be taken. Without unduly entering into the details of the matter, it is right to point out that Mr. BARRETT is free from any responsibility in it, as his action was of course covered by the warrant from the Executive, though it remains a question whether the latter are not responsible for any injury which may have been caused; but as this is the question which may have to be decided legally, we leave it to the present, and pass to the consideration of the general principles which govern the detention of letters at home and in this Colony.

Under the Hongkong Post-office Ordinance it appears that a power of detaining or opening letters is negatively recognized as existing in the Governor of the Colony, being provided, by Section 20, "that no letters shall be detained or opened except by express warrant under the hand of His Excellency the Governor, or except where the person to whom directed (*sic*), or who is chargeable with the payment, shall refuse to pay the same." The latter portion of this provision does not specifically apply to the matter at present under consideration, but it must be confessed it is open to some question, though it is far subordinate in importance to the rules applying to the opening of correspondence generally. The inference from the above would seem to be that the Governor is invested with power to open and retain letters under express warrant; but it must be obvious that such powers ought to be regulated by the rules which apply to opening letter under the common law. The utmost power which the Governor could claim in this respect would seem to be the same as that exercised by the Home Secretary in England, and the exercise of that power is now exclusively limited to the opening of letters which there is reason to fear may contain treasonable matter. It is, in fact, a power founded upon the principle that the safety of the people is the highest law, and is never resorted to except in cases where there is considered to be public danger. The whole question was definitely settled in England some time ago during the Mazzini excitement, when it was found that many letters had been stopped and opened by the Government, and so great was the indignation at this proceeding, that it was later contemplated to pass an act definitely prohibiting the opening of any letters sent through the Post-office; but the Legislature stopped short of this on consideration that such an act would have the effect of making it known that the Post-office would be a safe channel for treasonable correspondence. But it was upon the ground only that specific legislation was restrained from, and the general principle that letters should be stopped for State purposes was fully recognised. Those who are specially interested in the subject, will find a clear and succinct account of it given in the admirable work by Mr. E. E. SMITH on the Constitutional History of England.

Such are the principles which should govern this question, and which should be

clearly understood to exist in this Colony, as well as in every part of the world to which the liberties and rights of British Citizenship are extended. If there is any doubt whatever as to whether these principles are being acted upon, it would be well that the matter should be cleared up, and that inquires with a view to elicit an official declaration should be set on foot. So far as can be judged at present, it certainly does appear that in the case which has called forth those remarks those principles were overlooked, and it is of vital importance to the Colony to know that they will not be departed from for the future.

It may not be undesirable to notice the remarks which were made in the庭 with reference to Mr. SOUTARON'S case, which has not long ago stopped a telegraphic message—a matter which it will be reflected created a great sensation at home—as they are strictly applicable to the master under notice. It is the case of a Chinese constable who pleaded guilty of having beaten his wife, and who was sent to the prison for 14 days' hard labour. First defendant said he was called by last witness, and found the defendants fighting; they were drunk. First defendant was fined \$1, as he had been up before fighting; second defendant fined \$1 each.

A LASCIVIOUS FIGHT.
Lay-a-kue, a married woman living in the Lower Row, appeared to charge two Malay boys with fighting in the street with knives, and rushed into her house to carry it out. First defendant had the knife. She called the police.

Indigo constable said he was called by last witness, and found the defendants fighting; they were drunk. First defendant was fined \$1, as he had been up before fighting; second defendant fined \$1 each.

ROBBERY BY THE POLICE.

Inspector GRIMES, in charge of the Water Police, appeared to charge a lakkoong, named CHIN-KEE, 335, and a small boy, with the criminal offence of robbing a constable of Police uniform, and passing money knowing them to belong to Chinese constables. Complainant stated he got information from Chinese constable 288, who went to redeem a watch, and saw the small boy, second defendant, passing them. The trowlers have been lost for two months.

Chinese constable 288 stated the trowlers were supplied by Government; he lost them in February last.

First defendant said he exchanged some of his uniform clothing to one Chin-kee, who now has left the force.

In answer to Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. GRIMES stated he could not exchange some of his uniform clothing to one Chin-kee, who now has left the force.

First defendant stated further he left the trowlers at the boy's house, and he must have taken them to pawn in mistake.

Inspector GRIMES stated the boy was in the habit of coming in with the police uniform, and could have no excuse. The first defendant's pay is \$7 per month, and he has no charge against him for the last 14 months he has been in the force.

Second defendant said his mother gave him the trowlers to pawn, and must have given them in mistake.

Remanded to the 26th, and defendants admitted to bail.

UNFAIR DOMESTIC SHREWDNESS.

P.C. No. 8 charged the Chinese watchman to the residence of the manager of the French Bank, with creating a disturbance, by beating a bamboo at different intervals of the night.

Defendant did not get instructions from his master, through the butler, to beat the bamboo, and if he refused to do so would be beaten.

Defendant was cautioned about being obedient to his master in preference to the law, was told to go to his master in preference to the law, was fined 10 cents, and told to be found at next time.

NUISANCE.

P.C. 15, Ferneaux, charged a farmer with having a night soil boat alongside the Market Wharf at improper hours, creating a dreadful stench. This what such boats were seen ploughing their posts up against walls and houses, and the documents were not up a second before crowds of Chinese gathered round them to read their contents, exclaiming, "Hooray!"

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON 17th April, 1872.

A coalition between the democrats and the Republicans in the United States against President Grant is said to be probable.

The Japanese Ambassador has arrived in London.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1872.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

April 1872.

BRENTFORD TELEGRAMS.

UNFOUNDED.

ALEXANDER MCNAUL, of Meewen & Co., appeared to charge the No. 1 boatman of the firm with stealing one bottle of pickles. Complainant stated that a servant in the house where he was staying had informed him that the defendant was the son of the master, and when he saw the defendant in the room the last time he saw a bottle of pickles in an out of the way place, away from where they ought to have been. He went to look up master, and coming back saw the defendant with the pickles in his hand, who put them back again. The defendant then went away, and he then combed his hair, and went to bed. When he awoke, he found the defendant in his cabin, and told him to let them stay where they were till he informed one of the partners in the firm. Next morning, the witness and one of the partners went to the cabin, and found the defendant in the custody of his master, and the defendant was sent out at the time, and the master was sent to the police station. The defendant was then brought to the court, and found guilty of theft, and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A THIEF.

A woman, named ANG, appeared to charge a ruffian looking man, a fellow lodger in her house, with stealing her umbrella. Complainant stated it was hung up in her room, and the defendant was sent out at the time, and the master was sent to the police station.

Defendant said he was very drunk, and the defendant was sent to the police station.

Defendant was then sent to the police station.

DETROYING THINGS.

Mr. CHOMLEY, a house-cooker, corroborated his wife's statement, that he was drunk and incapable, and was a ruffian looking man, a fellow lodger in her house, with stealing her umbrella. Complainant stated it was hung up in her room, and the defendant was sent out at the time, and the master was sent to the police station.

Defendant said he was very drunk, and the defendant was sent to the police station.

Defendant was then sent to the police station.

SMART DETECTIVE.

Sergeant William RIVERA, No. 31, stated he concealed himself behind the counter of the pawn shop in Cochin-street, and at 3 p.m. the two defendants came in, and tried to pawn several lengths of blue cloth and silk, and were refused. They then appealed to the chief constable to intercede, and when he got to the pawnshop he interceded, and the two defendants were allowed to pawn their cloth. Defendant was sent to the police station.

Defendant was sent to three months' hard labour.

ROBBERY.

Chun-sik-kang, a trader, living at the Hongkong Fish Lane, appeared to charge a Chinese constable with stealing an umbrella, a silk jacket, and a pair of spectacles from her mother.

Defendant said he was drunk and incapable, and the defendant was sent to the police station.

Defendant was then sent to the police station.

DESTROYING THINGS.

Mr. CHOMLEY, a house-cooker, corroborated his wife's statement, that he was drunk and incapable, and was a ruffian looking man, a fellow lodger in her house, with stealing her umbrella. Complainant stated it was hung up in her room, and the defendant was sent out at the time, and the master was sent to the police station.

Defendant said he was very drunk, and the defendant was sent to the police station.

Defendant was then sent to the police station.

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Defendant was sent to three months' hard labour.

GAMBLING ON THE TEMPLE.

Silk-constable 505 charged a Chinese constable with gambling in the neighbourhood of the temple at Tsimshing. Defendant was fined \$1.

LAW BREAKING.

Inspector LIVINGSTONE summoned the stallholders of Nos. 22 and 23 in the Central Market, named Yeo-tung-wong and Chum-kwok-cheong, the first two mowers of procuring tobacco under false names, and the second for number of years.

Inspector LIVINGSTONE stated he was the first to enter these transactions.

Mr. MITCHELL remarked that he had been in the navy for a length of time, about 5 years, and he never heard such a scandal performed by any person on board, and did not believe any person would draw cloth and throw it away in this manner.

Witness further stated Mr. KING's boy handled the cloth to him.

Mr. MITCHELL asked if notices were posted up to the effect that owners of stalls were compelled to register their shops in their own name.

Inspector LIVINGSTONE answered in the affirmative.

Mr. MITCHELL asked if it was the fact that the Registrar-General had been receiving money for licences from people under false names, and this, too, for number of years.

Inspector LIVINGSTONE stated he thought it was the fault of the officer.

First defendant was fined \$1, and the second defendant \$1.

ANNUAL ASSAULT.

Quon-siu, son of brother named Obong-tong, in Hollywood Road, charged the

wife of his son with beating her with a piece of wood on the back and other parts of the body on Monday morning last. She was sent to the hospital, and as she was badly hurt she was sent to the hospital, where she is now.

Defendant said the complainant was 20 years of age, and had been in clothebooth 5 years, and that she was disobedient to his orders, and defied him to beat her.

Mr. MITCHELL charged the defendant she had almost killed the complainant, and according to her own statement six blows, and abused the law, he would fine her in the sum of \$10, or the choice of 14 days' hard labour.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

Low-Atak, the convict who pleaded guilty of escaping from custody, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour, to commence at the expiration of his present sentence.

Ko-Ayon, a prisoner committed for trial, but against whom the Acting Attorney-General did not proceed, was discharged by proclamation.

R. v. 68 pieces of timber, found dockside.

It was a claim by the Customs against England.

The Acting Queen's Advocate said the Crown had no interest in the matix. He asked for a postponement for a week.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY EXPLAINED.

(Full Mail Gazette.)
An ingenious correspondent contributes the following observations on the American difficulty, which is often difficult for the outside world to understand:—The rival harlots who have employed the most violent language to each other, who have assailed each other's honour, can go home in the same cab, dine at the same table, and be excellent friends and most cordial companions. They are, however, hirlding, and as their temperament and their paths are all paid for, it is not impossible to comprehend the mock earnestness with which they talk of their rights or the仿佛的 with which they implore a jury. They have got a "retracte," and are both honest and noble-minded, unscrupulous and confiding, or to be watchful guardians of innocence, defenders of the widow and the orphan, merciless in exposing the wrongdoer, and actually owned denouncing the viles of the crafty.

"It is unquestionably a fine thing to know that you are a man, a champion, a champion of the weak, a fighter, and whose finest sensibilities and most cherished emotions can be secured little's special carriage on the railroad or a private cabin in a Orient steamer; and with this advantage—that you know exactly where to go for the precise quality of sentiment you are in search of, and would no more enrage the Attorney-General for a pancyrate or Sergeant-at-Arms for a duty than you would a waiter. It is to the sky-sky terms of employ London on a landscape. I say it is a fine thing that places such gifts at our disposal, with the added satisfaction that we do no serious damage to those grand nature, whose sensibilities we have been trudging on. Otherwise, how should I ever forgive myself for the testing sorrow I have occasioned Sergeant Ballantine through the cruelty of my aunt's will, or the tears Henry James has shed over my wife's folly?"

"I am sorry to say I have lived in the delusion that it was only the bar men possessed the prerogative of this double identity, and could be able to hug the foulest slanders at each other with glee, and yet maintain relations of good breeding and even kindness in their own hair. I fancied that the combats of political life were dined those ambling trusts, and that the struggles of party made up the rest, and so I thought. But this species bespeak that I have now, more impressively, an idea of the courtesy between the leaders of the Treasury Bench and the Opposition than fancy Gauntletta on a visit of Olisibliss, or Garibaldi visiting his health with Bismarck. A brief of mine who had great opportunity of observation of political life—his father was a Home Message—tells me that there is less of actual bitterness, and more animosity—that I have never seen but that many jealousies and selfish feelings of the order of the "Fathers" marries pliancieries' around, and that a continual interchange of these small jolts constitute a great share of party war. The outer world, of course, can know nothing of these. They are the secretaries of administration; and it is only by one who has had a clue that their occurrence can ever be traced. 'I will give an instance, said he from time past, and I will not be surprised if you remember, says he, when Lord Lytton was at Calcutta, we had a law诉讼案 with Greece? The Russians were daily plotting at Athens, and all our endeavours to conciliate the Ionian Islanders proved abortive. It was suggested to the Minister that nothing could possibly look more liberal—less tainted with the spirit of party—that to take a gentleman from the Opposition, send him out to Constantinople, and ask him what measures he would propose to put in force to secure Mr. Gladstone on this mission, and the accomplished Homer scholar saw no other road out of the difficulty than to abdicate our rule over the Islands, and make them a present to the other country. Of course, the Tories never forgave the treacherous trick played them, but they bided their time; they waited till the Whigs asked their services for a similar assistance, when they sent Lord Stratford Northcote, and I need scarcely tell you that the Abkhazian convention pays off the cost of Contra, and perhaps something more."

The Slavon World, a new Russian journal, of Prague, says that the Prince of Servia is to marry the Russian Princess Nera Constantine, and that this will enable him to expel the Turks from Europe.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Asia.—BOMBAY.—EXCHANGE.
The drug market has kept quiet during the day. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, \$650 to \$655, cash and credit; Old Patna, \$610 to \$617, cash and credit; Old Benares, \$622 to \$627; New Patna, 4th sales on time to arrive \$600; Malwa, \$590 to \$595 cash, and \$620 on credit, with 1/4 to 3/4 catties allowance in weight.

Bank shares are steady, with small sales at 63 per cent, and 60 per cent. for new purchases. The shares are quiet; Hongkong at 82c. Each, \$1.50; Victoria at \$60 per share, premium respectively. Steamboat shares are weaker, with sellers at \$33 per cent. premium. Docks are wanted at 30 per cent. discount. Hotels are steady at 42 per cent. discount. "Suras" cannot be moved away at \$40 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.
On LONDON.—Bank Bills, 30 days sight, 4/5.

Cowls, 16 months' sight, 4/5 to 4/5.

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5.

Bank Bill on demand, 4/5.

On NEW YORK.—Private, 5 months' sight, 4/5.

Bombay, Bank, 3 days sight, 2/2 to 2/2.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank, 3 days sight, 2/2 to 2/2.

Bank, 3 days' sight, 7/2.

Bank, 15 days' sight, 7/2.

Private, 30 days' sight, 7/2.

SHAKES.—Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—62 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—60 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares \$1,400 per share premium.

China Trade Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,450 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Old, 40 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$120 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$300 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$60 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—20 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Jauvan and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$34 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Old, 64 per share premium.

China Steamship and Tramps Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount, nominal.

China and Jarvis Steamer Navigation Com-
pany—20 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—47 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—part, nominal.

Indo-China Sugar Company—\$40 per share.

Hongkong Far and Godwin Company—\$15 per share discount.

SHIPS.—Reported by Chinese.

Venice, 100 bags, at \$30, by Kwong-look-wo to travelling merchant.

Lingding, 100 cases, at \$340, by Kwong-look-wo to travelling merchant.

White Water Linen, at \$82.50, by Kwong-look-wo to travelling merchant.

Saigon Rice, 9,000 piculs, at \$2.48, by Hop-
king to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 14,300 piculs, at \$2.48, by Hop-
king to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 1st quality, 300 bags, at \$6.00, by Ying-keu to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 2nd quality, 300 bags, at \$5.95, by Ying-keu to Hongkong merchant.

Sugar Cane, 1,000 bags, at \$2.20, by Ying-
keu to Hongkong merchant.

Wheat Flour, 200 bags, at \$1.44, by Ying-
keu to Hongkong merchant.

Sugar Rice, 1st quality, 3,000 piculs, at \$2.35, by Ying-keu to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 8,000 piculs, at \$2.33, by Pook-
loong-wo to Hongkong merchant.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As reported by Chinese on the 10th April, 1872.
COTTON GOODS.
COTTON YARN, No. 16 & 24, per picul \$16.00 to \$16.00
" 28 & 32, " " 18.00 to 18.00
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Extracts.

German Philosophers and Magicians
of the Spectator.

What ought to be the attitude of candid and reasonable men towards the class of phenomena of what, adapting Madame de Staél's expression, we may call the "night-side of Nature" has long been doubtful, and of late has become especially perplexing. The credulity that oftentimes masks itself under the Shakespearian quotation, "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in my philosophy," is only less irrational than the hard dogmatic disbelief common to the scientific mind. It is surely evident that however much we may confide in the regularity of the ordinary course of nature, which means the order wherein it has been customary to observe the occurrence of things, there must be a point at which the accumulated testimony of credible witnesses will, and ought to, justify belief in the most abnormal events. Unless we are able to lay down *a priori* laws as absolutely necessary and universal, we are forced to admit that there may be such an amount of evidence for the most irregular and seemingly incredible occurrences as must be valid. Those who decline to allow this, acting on the theory of Hume with more stringency than that thinker would have ever practised except where the interests of the Christian religion were concerned, are bound to set us know what those irreducible and never-varying canons of the actual are, which outweigh and always must outweigh the most forcible testimony of experience. Yet, as they only themselves be founded upon experience, and every observed order of phenomena rests upon what is known by us in experience as customary and common, a conflict of experiences is the inevitable issue; because there is a possible or conceivable amount of testimony which it would be utterly contrary to and inconsistent with all precedent observation of facts to believe to be either designedly false or unreasonably denied. It is therefore impossible to find any general rule or regulation applicable in such cases. Nevertheless, it would obviously be of advantage to be in possession of a theory which in any way, not wholly irrational, would enable us to admit the possibility of such phenomena as are brought before us in connection with magnetism, and, later, of spiritualism; for the two are evidently akin. In the heat that we may perhaps contribute towards this end, we shall here briefly indicate the attitude and views of certain regarding such occurrences of the two great German thinkers, Schelling and Hegel.

Those who remember the keen interest with which in our own country the late Sir William Hamilton investigated magnetic and magnetic phenomena will not be surprised to learn that the philosophers we have named were far from being indifferent to them. In the case of Schelling, the fact will doubtless to many seem only natural. For he was not all his life something of a mystic, and in his later years was he not altogether given up to unintelligible speculations in theology and theosophy? His brother Charles made magnetic experiments a special subject of research and study, and he himself, with his vast but vague generalizations in his "Natrophilosophie," always attributed the highest value and importance to magnetism. With Hegel, however, it might have been supposed it would be different. There was no love for or tendency towards mysticism in his rigidly rational nature. His love was devoted to systematic effort to explain and elucidate all facts and laws in the light of a precise, though often excessively refined and refined logic, in which the lines of thought sometimes seem to disappear altogether. The dimness and mystery of feeling itself, from its lowest to its loftiest manifestations, were translated by Hegel into terms of philosophical thought. Surely, then, it might be fancied, the absurdities of clairvoyance and somnambulism, the follies and pretensions of visionaries claiming capacities of "second sight," power to annihilate space and time and to know the distant and the future, together with the whole brood of crude and repulsive descriptions resultant from animal magnetism, must be disowned and repudiated by the apostle of absolute idealism, if he should ever refer to them at all. The facts, however, are otherwise. Schelling has indeed in many of his works expounded principles that may easily be employed in explanation of magnetic sleep in terms that exhibit the very greatest moment attached to him to such states. But it is Hegel who, as is his wont, sets himself, after quite systematic fashion, to explain all such occurrences and incidents, accepting as real the most extraordinary facts of the kind alleged to have taken place. While three or four pages in his "Weltalter" are all occupied directly devoted to the subject, we have about forty pages of Hegel's "Philosophie des Geistes" entirely occupied with the classification of the several kinds of remarkable phenomena of this character, which he seeks also to explain in harmony with his own philosophical views.

To Schelling the human spirit was a veritable battle-field on which the struggles of the most terrible forces of the universe were fought out. While there was a lower power of selflessness tending to drag man down, there was also in him a higher power inciting him to rise to the possession of an ever fuller freedom in harmony with the Universal Will. Only by separating himself from himself, by, as it were, developing himself out of himself, could man attain the greatest spiritual elevation to which he was called, and which was indeed his birthright. Only thereby could he restore the Jacob's ladder of heavenly forces by which he might ascend to the true home of his spirit. In nature, as in spirit, there are forces that operate alike in the constitution of what is external to man and within his own physical system, and it is by the subordination of some of these and the elevation of others that that separation or "crisis" is brought about by which the highest order is ensured and disorganization excluded. It is because the mere external force has obtained the mastery that man is subjected to pain, and its suppression or subordination occasions, on the other hand, that complete painlessness and that feeling of delight which accompany the separation referred to. Sleep is the outer appearance or manifestation of this "crisis," and, in the view of Schelling, the magnetic sleep is nothing but an intensification of the ordinary.

In the magnetic, he says, there are three grades or stages of the inner life, in each of which the spirit is freed from the limits of matter, and (though in differing degrees) is brought in contact with the spiritual nature which is the root and the source of all harmony and health; or, by still greater intensification of the spiritual element in man, is made to discern the hidden forces of its own inner essence. There is a third grade, says Schelling, which must be sought in relations lying beyond the ordinary human, and regarding which he cautiously adds it is better to be silent at present. He deems it possible, however, for the human spirit to obtain insight into the deepest essence of natural objects and existences, but reserves further explanations of these "great secrets" to another occasion—which never came.

In this somewhat mystical and mysterious manner does Schelling indicate a belief in the capacity of the human spirit, in certain states or conditions, to penetrate to the heart and hidden roots of existence, and to gain experiences by means of the magnetic sleep of a higher stage of spiritual enlightenment than is usually attained on earth. Hegel is here and on these points more intelligent, and grapples with his subject with more thoroughness of purpose. To him the facts of animal magnetism in modern times have

Insurances.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme à capital de 6,000,000 francs sur quarts versés.

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East with the **ASSOCIATION FRANCAISE DES ASSURANCES MARITIMES**, Capital of 5,000,000 francs, Offers to the Assured the Security of a collective.

Capital of 17,000,000 francs, Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseille, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

1881 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL 21,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

1877 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

1877 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 750,000 TAELBS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world, current rates.

In addition to the usual Branches, one additional now returns to the following: One-third of its yearly profits on Insurance business, divided pro rata to the non premium contributed.

RUSSELL & CO.

Agents, 1898 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

SATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

GIBMAN & CO.

Agents, 1888 Hongkong, 10th March, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REVERSION IN THE BASES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwellings, 1 percent.

Houses, removed from town, 1 per centum and their contents.

Other dwelling houses strictly, 1 percent.

such as, and their contents.

GIBMAN & CO.

Agents, 1888 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADES INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

IN SHORT PERIOD.

Insurance, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, 3 do. do. do.

Above 3 months, 6 do. do. do.

and not exceed 6 months, 12 do. do. do.

above 6 months, 18 do. do. do.

above 12 months, 24 do. do. do.

above 18 months, 30 do. do. do.

above 24 months, 36 do. do. do.

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